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Death Demanded for Two Youths in "Arson Trial"

The prosecution Aug. 2 requested the death penalty for two defendants charged in the "arson attack" at an American Cultural Center in Pusan in March.

A former theology student named Moon Bu Shik should die, the prosecution argued.

The prosecution also sought death by hanging for Kim Hyon Jang 32, a fugitive wanted in connection with the armed uprising in the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju in May 1980, whom the prosecution described as "the mastermind" behind the "arson attack."

Kim denied that he had any part in the plan to burn down the U.S. cultural center.

The prosecution also asked the panel of three judges to sentence five students to life imprisonment, two students 10 years, and a Roman Catholic priest, Father Choi Ki Sik, charged with sheltering Kim, to five years. Sentences of between three and seven years were sought for six other defendants.

Pyongyang called the arson "national salvation resistance representing the will of the south Korean people" and "a heroic patriotic act that should hold a shining place in the history of the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle." (Rodong Sinmun Commentary, Aug. 3)

Chongryun Statement

Meanwhile, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) August 3 issued a statement denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta who demanded death penalties for two men charged with setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

The statement says:

The murderous trial of those involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan is one more criminal atrocity of traitor Chon Du Hwan to crush the rapidly growing anti-U.S. sentiments and movement for democracy and reunification and prolong his life in the fatal crisis by winning greater trust and protection of the U.S. imperialist masters.

Setting fire to the American cultural centre was an entirely just struggle of the south Korean people for restoring the sovereignty of the nation and winning democracy and independent and peaceful reunification of the country, decisively resisting the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy.

The fascist brutality of the Chon Du Hwan clique is becoming more desperate as their political and economic crisis is getting more serious and the fascist power is nearing its destruction.

Particularly, with the exposure of the biggest scandal in history called "Chang Ryong Ja case" in which Chon Du Hwan and Li Sun Ja were the prime movers, the south Korean people branded Chon Du Hwan as the "biggest robber", the Chon Du Hwan group has been decisively isolated from the people and the social disorder of south Korea has gone beyond control.

Under the present south Korean situation in which a storm is gathering, the Chon Du Hwan clique can never evade the crisis of destruction, even though they intensify fascist outrages against the people and cling tighter to the sleeves of their U.S. and Japanese masters.

The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique must look straight into the state of things and promptly discontinue reckless suppression of people, immediately release the unjustly arrested youth and students and democratic figures and step down from "power" as asserted by the people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop patronizing the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all their destruction weapons.

Political Prisoner Dies From Torture, Los Angeles Times Reports

A south Korean political prisoner died from his illnesses which were brought on by police torture, reported the Los Angeles Times.

The story carried by the Japan Times dated Aug. 3 said:

SEOUL–Kee Jong Do, 46, an obscure critic of the government, may have been the first fatality from political repression since Chun Doo Hwan took over as president in August 1980.

Human rights activists, who asked not to be named, said that Kee died in Kwangju on May 31 of illnesses incurred as a result of torture during interrogation by provincial policemen. Expecting death, Kee, in a "last letter to my son" that he had reportedly dictated to his wife a day before he died, charged that his illnesses were brought on by police torture.

Korean national police, in unusual replies to two sets of questions submitted by the Los Angeles Times, denied that Kee was tortured and asserted that the "last letter" was not authentic.

During the 53 days that Kee was held in custody for questioning, police said in their first reply, they were aware of the serious illnesses he was suffering yet permitted him outside treatment on only two days.

Asked to explain why so little treatment was offered, police in a second reply corrected themselves to say that Kee had been treated on nine days outside of prison. During the longest period of custody without outside treatment – 36 days – Kee was treated five times in the prison infirmary, the second reply added.

Released on May 15, Kee was hospitalized, underwent surgery for removal of his gallbladder and died May 31.

The case, which has not been reported in south Korea, came to light after charges of torture were made in three other political cases as well as in three criminal cases.

In two of the criminal cases, Korean judges have stunned police and prosecutors by throwing out confessions extracted under duress as unreliable and declaring the defendants innocent, spurring opposition political parties and the nation's usually muzzled press to accuse the government of permitting police torture. Church leaders took the unusual step of writing Chun directly to complain of alleged torture in the three political cases.

Kee's case, however, is the first time that south Korean police – even while denying torture – offered evidence themselves that a gravely ill prisoner received what must be considered insufficient medical treatment, at best, or outright negligence, at worst, while in custody as a suspect.

Kee, a political follower of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition's unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1971, who himself is now in jail, was arrested with three other men on a charge of violating the so-called National Security Law."

He was charged with attempting to organize what the police called "an illegal association." No elaboration was offered.

Dissidents said Kee and two others were detained because they had been distributing copies of Korean newspapers published in Los Angeles and Canada.

In his purported letter to his eldest son, Pong Kwan, 16, Kee accused police of torturing him in June 1980, and again during his detention that began March 23.

After being detained last March, Kee's letter said, he was subjected to "brutal torture and beatings."

"I wasn't even allowed to go to the toilet freely and my whole body was covered with bruises. I could hardly move my hands and feet," Kee said in the letter.

Human rights advocates said that Kee's wife, Park Yu Tok, wrote the letter, following Kee's general dictation, the day before he died. Police said that the letter was not authentic. Park (Korean women retain their maiden names after marriage) "has not had sufficient formal education to enable her to write such a (letter)," the police statement said.

An English translation of Kee's letter obtained here, however, contained no difficult words and was written in a rambling, informal style.

1982 Anti-N World Confabs Call For N-Free Zones to Be Marked Out

The 1982 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs on Aug. 9 ended successfully its business with unanimously adopting the "Nagasaki Appeal" which advocated an immediate end to the nuclear armaments race and the creation of nuclear-free zones throughout the world. (See Related Stories on Pages 4 & 5)

The respective Tokyo and Hiroshima conferences adopted the Tokyo Declaration and the Hiroshima Appeal.

The two documents, recalling with alarm the growing threat of modern war and in particular the rearming of Japan, called for the withdrawal and dismantlement of foreign nuclear bases and urged the speedy disnuclearization of various parts of the world, including Asia.

Participating were 98 representatives from 32 countries and 12 international organizations including the delegation of the Pyongyang-based Korean National Peace Committee.

The delegation was formed by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on behalf of the Korean Peace Committee. It was led by Chongryun international chief Paek Jong Won.

The organizers of the ban-the-bombs conference included the Japan Council Against A & H Bombs (Gensuikyo) and the Japan Congress Against A & H Bombs (Gensuikin).

The Aug. 1-2 Tokyo International Conference heard reports from anti-nuke Japanese and foreign campaigners on their own movements and activities.

The Tokyo conference was divided into four commissions, which discussed elimination of nuclear arms (Commission 1), disarmament campaigns (Commission 2), victims of atomic bombs (Commission 3), and development of nuclear power (Commission 4).

The Korean delegates made respective addresses at Tokyo's four commissions.

Mr. Paek Jong Won, the delegation chief, told the Commission 1 of the increasing danger of nuclear holocaust on the Korean Peninsula. (See Full Text of His Speech on Page 4)

Severely protesting the limited nuclear war policy of the Reagan administration, the Chongryun official said: "It is the U.S. openly committed to nuclear war strategy that is endangering the peace and security of the world's good minded people including the Korean and Japanese."

He also said that the removal of GIs and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the establishment of an independent and peaceful reunited Korea through a north-south confederation would be in full accord with and a major boon to the peace and security of Asia.

Proposing the Northeast Asia nuclear-free zone, comprising Korea and Japan, Mr. Paek reaffirmed the Pyongyang's non-nuclear peace policy. He said, ". . . in order to remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and preserve peace in Asia and in the rest of the world it is essential to abolish all nuclear weapons totally and mark out nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world."

At Commission 4, it was pointed out that assistance to the nuclear energy project in south Korea would lead to the independent nuclear arming of south Korea by its junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

In Hiroshima, the Korean delegation sponsored on Aug. 5 a solidarity meeting of overseas delegates to the anti-bomb conference with the Korean A-bomb victims.

The meeting was attended by 17 delegates from nine countries including the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, France, Australia and Belau.

The solidarity meeting was held at Silk Plaza Hotel in the city.

The meeting adopted an appeal, expressing sympathy and solidarity with the Korean A-bomb victims who had been brought to Japan for military and labor conscription to be exposed to the fateful A-bomb attack.

The appeal, expressing condemnation of the massive nuclear arms buildup in south Korea and the resulting threat of nuclear war in Korea, demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones throughout the world, includ-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Pyongyang, Chongryun Denounce Japan's Textbook Revisions

Pyongyang began to join in a chorus of criticizing Japan for changing school textbook descriptions about World War II.

As reported in the previous issue of The People's Korea, Pyongyang's first comment on the matter appeared in a Rodong Sinmun commentary (July 25).

The Director of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science July 31 made public a talk (See Page 8) and the Chairman of the Korean Students Committee issued a talk concerning the matter on August 4.

Accordingly, Li Jin Gyu, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), issued a talk on August 2 in connection with the fact that recently the Japanese Ministry of Education through the approval of textbooks of high schools and primary schools beautified and whitewashed the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial policy against Korea and distorted historical facts.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

June 25-July 27

Foreign Public Demand Nuclear-Free One Korea

According to a preliminary survey, people of over 40 countries showed their solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for a nuclear-free reunified Korea, during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggles between June 25 and July 27.

Nine heads of states sent their solidarity messages to President Kim Il Sung or Mr. Kim Jong Il or to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Here is an initial round-up of the solidarity movements all over the world during the reviewed period:

SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

(From Heads of State)

Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta; Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; General Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi; and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo

(From Parties)

E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Haider Akbar Nanzono, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Labour Party; Damantang Camara, Member of the Political Bureau, and Permanent Secretary, of the Central Committee of Guinean Democratic Party; the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Emil Boha, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi; Bohamar, Politbureau Member and Secretary General of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement; the Executive Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; Hans J. Kleve, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Victor Leduc, Member of the Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France, on behalf of the Political Bureau; National Chairman Henry Winston and General Secretary Gus Hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Bachir Mustapha Sayed, Deputy Secretary General of the Polisario Front; Major General Fawaz Surhan, Chief of the General Staff of the Syrian People's Army; Mohammed Ibrahim Ali, Commander of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic

(From Public Organizations, and Individual Personages)

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR; the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee; the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union; the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity of Romania; the Romanian Union for Friendship with the Afro-Asian People; the National Peace Committee of Romania; the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions; the Workers' Central Union of Cuba; the Central Committee of the Red Cross of Cameroon; the Olympic Committee of Cameroon; the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union; Govind Narain Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea; U Po Da Pay, General Secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; Vishwanath, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Secretary General of the Juche Idea Study Society of India; B.C. Gupta, Chairman of the Juche Idea Study Society of Delhi, India; R.L. Nagi, Editor of the Indian Paper "Sakshi"; Mustafa Jaber, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Chief of the Jordanese Group for the Study of the Juche Philosophy; the members of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Iran; Madirisha Tavenal, General Secretary of the African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; M'Bouama, Director of the Administrative and Financial Department of the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of Sports in Africa; Modibo Kanne Cisse, Chief of the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of West Africa; Ralambotahina Desire, Chairman of the National Committee of the Federation of the Trade Unions of the Malagasy Revolutionary Workers; Paterson Jean Mari, Chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the General Secretary of the Ethiopian National Committee of Peace, Friendship and Solidarity; Robert Williams, Chairman of the Study Centre of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Guyana; Agnes Bend, Chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung; R.A. Campos, Secretary General of the Peruvian Movement for National Sovereignty, International Solidarity and World Peace; Basdeo Panday, Chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification; William Doures, Co-Chairman of U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee of U.S. Youth against War and Fascism; Jon Magnusson, Chairman of the Swedish Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Jacques Salvator, Secretary General of the French Action Committee for the Creation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, on behalf of the committee; Georges Pattas, Chairman of the Hellenic-Korean Friendship Association; Luis de Azevedo, President of the Portuguese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Harry Tisch, Chairman of the Corporation of the Free German Trade Union; other Juche idea study groups and organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries; and other political and public figures and men of the press in many countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea sent a letter to Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations in connection with the Executive Committee Meeting of the Liaison Committee held on June 26-27 in Paris. The letter consisted of five-points recent data on the dangerous and threatening situation of south Korea, demanded the realization of the 30th UNGA resolutions.

The 20th Coordinating Meeting of the UNESCO National Committees of Socialist Countries held in the GDR from June 28 to July 2, expressed solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Amerigo Terenze, Vice-President of the World Peace Council, called for lifting up voices denouncing the U.S. scheme to continue with colonial rule over south Korea, saying that the threat of new war in south Korea posed a threat to world peace.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, sent a telegram of protest to the U.S. President. The telegram sternly denounced U.S. occupation of south Korea and its new war provocation maneuvers and encouragement to the south Korean junta. It strongly requested the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and putting an end to its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

During the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, various international bodies made public statements and appeals, supporting Korea's reunification and demanding U.S. troops' withdrawal together with their nuclear weapons from south Korea. They included:

The World Peace Council; the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; the Secretariat of the International Union of Students; the Trade Unions International of Workers; the Trade Unions International of Workers of Building, Wood and Building Materials in Industries; the Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel; and the Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers.

ASIA

China

The People's Daily carried an article, "All Desire Reunification", and a gist of Rodong Sinmun editorial on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement. *Radio Beijing* broadcast an article, "Chinese and Korean Peoples Will Unite and Struggle Shoulder to Shoulder Forever."

Mongolia

The Mongolian papers *Unen*, *Ulanbaatoryn Medee* and *Ulan-Od* published articles on Korea's reunification.

Nepal

The Patan District Committee of the Nepalese Peace Committee organized a seminar on the subject "For a Lasting Peace and Security in Korea". An appeal was adopted in the name of the Nepalese Peace Committee, the Democratic Lawyers Association of Nepal, the Nepal Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee and the Nepalese Committee for Defending Human Rights.

A seminar titled "The Juche Idea and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" was held in Kathmandu under the co-sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement. A solidarity message to President Kim Il Sung was adopted.

More than 100,000 Pyongyangites gathered at the Kim Il Sung Square on June 25, the opening day of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Ram K. Karmacharya, Chairman of the Nepalese Peace Committee; the Nepal Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee; and the Nepal Peace Committee published statements to support the reunification of Korea.

At the opening ceremony of the solidarity month sponsored by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association in Kathmandu, the chairman of the association called upon the Nepalese people to take an active part in the solidarity movement supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK (the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo).

India

The Indian East-West Friendship Association, the Tamil Nadu State, the Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification published statements and an appeal.

The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification jointly sent a letter of protest to Chon Du Hwan and issued a statement on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Solidarity meetings were held under the sponsorship of the Bihar State Branch of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and by the Juche Idea Study Society of Aligarh.

The Uttar Pradesh Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Indian East-West Friendship Association, the Tamil Nadu State Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification published statements and an appeal.

Pakistan

A solidarity meeting was held in Lahore under the co-sponsorship of the Pakistan Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, the Pakistan Peace Council, the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, the Pakistan Kissan Committee, the Lahore District Lawyers Association, the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, etc. An appeal was adopted there.

Mohammad Aslam Nagi, General Secretary of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, sent letters to the U.S. President and the U.N. Secretary General on Korea's reunification problems.

Statements were issued by the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Students Union of Zamia Millia University and five other student organizations in Sindu.

Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Sri Lanka jointly published a statement.

Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification published a statement and the United People's Party of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, the Workers' Federation of Bangladesh, the Peasants Emancipation Committee of Bangladesh and the Naya Yug Newspaper Office of Bangladesh published a joint statement, demanding U.S. withdrawal from south Korea.

Japan

A seminar on the subject "Don't Turn Japan and the Korean Peninsula into Shambles of Nuclear War" was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Association.

Conferences of representatives of Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido and other prefectures for support to Korean reunification were held in Tokyo and Osaka under the sponsorship of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The Tokyo meeting adopted a statement.

The fifth regular meeting of the Okinawa Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a meeting of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea were held.

A Japan-Korea Solidarity Central Meeting was held in Tokyo, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement. The meeting adopted a resolution of demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the release of Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan adopted the 1982 action policy referring to the Korean question at its 66th regular meeting. The policy supported the establishment of the DCRK, decided to strengthen the struggle to smash the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration, the solidarity with south Korean people, and the struggle against the Japanese government's military aid to south Korea.

Resolutions supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK were adopted at the Tottori City Assembly, Tottori Prefecture, and the North Ibaraki City Assembly, Ibaraki Prefecture. They sent the adopted resolutions to the Japanese Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister.

Twenty-six prominent lawyers issued a statement in their joint name.

Solidarity meetings were held in many prefectures including Osaka and Miyagi Prefecture.

Syria

A solidarity meeting was held in Damascus. At the meeting the Secretary of the Damascus City Party Committee noted that the Syrian people were struggling side by side with the Korean people, and voiced firm solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. A message to Mr. Kim Jong Il was adopted.

Yemen

A press conference and Korean film shows were held by the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification. (Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

Jordan

The Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee published a statement.

AFRICA

The Conference of African Governments for Korea's Reunification was held between July 1 and 2 in Togo. Participants included party and government representatives of Togo, Seychelles, Guinea, Madagascar, Upper Volta, Sao Tome and Principe, Benin, Mali, Ghana, the Congo, Zambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Egypt, Libya, Angola, Algeria, Senegal, Somali, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, 25 in all. The conference adopted an appeal.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement.

Representatives of student organizations of 12 African countries including Togo, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Senegal, Mozambique, Ghana, Tunisia, Libya and Guinea-Bissau who attended the Sixth Congress of the All-African Student Union held in the capital of Ethiopia over July 12-14, issued a joint statement.

The African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People issued an appeal. Saying that the situation of the Korean Peninsula now reached a great danger which threatened world peace, the appeal strongly demanded the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea and the early realization of Korea's reunification.

Tanzania

A mass meeting was held in Dar es Salaam to support Korea's reunification. A solidarity message to President Kim Il Sung was adopted.

Burundi

An opening ceremony of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle was co-sponsored by the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association in Bujumbra. A statement was adopted at the ceremony. The month of solidarity with Korean people and Korean film shows were declared open at the ceremony. A Korean photo exhibition titled "Korea Must Be Reunified Independently and Peacefully" was held there.

A lecture meeting, photo exhibition and film shows were held in Bururi Province, too.

Mozambique

At the opening ceremony of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the National Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture strongly demanded the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea and supported the reunification proposal of establishing the DCRK.

A photo exhibition and a film week were organized by the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with World Peoples.

Madagascar

A solidarity meetings were held at the Beorika Socialist Cooperative School in Antananarivo; at the Ibato Army House in Antananarivo and in Ambatolampi and Aribunimamy counties, Antananarivo Province.

The meeting held at the Ibato Army House adopted a statement and sent a solidarity message to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held a press conference in Antananarivo. At the press conference, Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, President of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, supported the reunification proposal of establishing the DCRK and supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Malagasy paper *Atrika* and the *Anta News Agency* run commentaries denouncing the U.S. presence in south Korea and demanding early reunification of Korea.

Somalia

A lecture titled "Let Us Express Solidarity with the Korean People in Their Struggle for Driving Out the U.S. Imperialists and Reunifying the Country" was given at the Kim Il Sung Library. A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted there.

A solidarity meeting was held and a photo exhibition and a film week were organized in various places.

Ghana

The African Youth Command of Ghana and the Ghanaian Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea published statements.

Zimbabwe

Statements were made public by the Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the preparatory committee for the inauguration of Zimbabwe-Korea Friendship Association, the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Zimbabwean students studying at the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone and the Students Union of University.

A solidarity meeting, a book and photo exhibition and a film show were held in Harare City.

Film, book and photo shows and solidarity meeting were also held in **Egypt, Algeria, Angola, Ethiopia, Central Africa, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Togo and Uganda.**

AMERICAN CONTINENTS

Cuba

A lecture meeting was arranged at the Avrora Cooperative Farm in Matanzas by the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba.

The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Cuban Association for Friendship among the People co-sponsored a solidarity meeting at the Havana Metal Building Equipment Factory.

The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the People published a statement.

The Cuban paper *Granma* published an article condemning the U.S. and the south Korean authorities and supporting Korea's reunification.

A Korean photo exhibition was held at the House of Culture in Havana.

Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee among People held a press conference on the occasion of the anti-U.S. struggle month.

A solidarity meeting was held in Jinotega Province. A statement was adopted there.

Guyana

A solidarity meeting was held under the sponsorship of the New Amsterdam Branch of the Guyana Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a statement were adopted.

The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification and the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association issued bulletins on Korea's reunification problem.

Peru

An opening ceremony took place in Lima under the auspices of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship. A solidarity message to President Kim Il Sung was adopted.

U.S.

A meeting of solidarity with Korean people was held in New York by the U.S.-Out-Of-Korea Committee of the League of Youth against War and Fascism.

Participants agreed that Korea was divided due to the U.S. occupation of south Korea in 1945 and this division was still kept. They pointed out the U.S. "two Koreas" policy and its troops' occupation of south Korea as the main cause of the division and demanded immediate withdrawal of its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in order to remove the tensions from the Korean Peninsula and reunify Korea. A resolution was adopted and the film "Kwangju, The Land of Resentment, Indicts" was screened at the meeting.

EUROPE

USSR

Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people took place in Khabarovsk, at the Farm Machine Repair Factory in Frunze, the capital of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and at the Vladimir Ilyich Electrical Machinery Plant in Moscow.

The Soviet papers *Tass, Krasnaya Zvezda, Selskaya Zhizn* and *Sotsialistitcheskaya Industriya* carried articles on Korea's reunification.

The Soviet journal *Problemy Dalinego Vostoka* carried an article and *Radio Moscow* aired an article denouncing the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Solidarity meetings, soirees and get-togethers were held and photo and book exhibitions were held in many towns and villages of Kazakhstan.

Yugoslavia

Solidarity meetings were held at the "Palic-82" Young Voluntary Workers Brigade in Subotica, Vojvodian Autonomous Province, and at the Autoput Boratstboye Rinstobo 82 Youth Voluntary Labor Corps in Catlanobo of Skopie. Both meetings adopted solidarity letters to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Yugoslav paper *Politika* carried an article on the reunification of Korea.

A film show and a photo exhibition were held in Zerdap, Serbia, by the Zerdap Youth Voluntary Labor Corps.

Romania

A solidarity meeting was held at the Bucharest Chemical Equipment and Machine Factory under the co-sponsorship of the Bucharest City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

Romanian papers *Scinteia, Apararea Patriei*, and *Romania Libera* issued articles demanding U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

Czechoslovakia

A solidarity meeting was held at the CTD Factory in Gradets Kralobe County, East Czech Province.

Papers *Pravda, Rude Pravo, Lidova Democracie, Prace* and *Mlada . Fronta*, and *Zemedelske Noviny* carried articles on the Korean reunification problems.

GDR

Papers *Horizont* and *Junge Welt* published articles demanding Korea's reunification.

Poland

A solidarity meeting was held in Warsaw under the sponsorship of the Polish Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee. A solidarity statement was adopted.

Solidarity meetings were also held in various local cities, including the Zuzinow Juvenile Camping Center in Kutno City, Plock Province and the Ruduna Mine.

Papers *Rzeczpospolita* and *Zolnierx Wolnosci* carried articles denouncing the U.S. nuclear armament in south Korea.

A Korean film show took place at the Bajka Cinema in Warsaw.

Hungary

A solidarity meeting was held at a machine plant in Nagykanizsa, Zala.

Papers *Nepszabadsag, Magyar Ifjusag, Nepszava*, and *Magyar Hirlan* published articles demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

Bulgaria

A solidarity meeting was held at the Sofia Hall of Culture under the co-sponsorship of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Sofia City Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, the National Peace of Asia and Africa and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association.

A solidarity meeting was also held at a unit of the Bulgarian People's Army stationed in Gotse Delchev.

Papers *Vecherni Novini* and *Kooperativno Selo* published articles on Korea's reunification.

Film shows were held at the Central Soldiers' Hall in Sofia under the co-sponsorship of the General Political Bureau and the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Finland

A photo exhibition was held at the LAO Committee for Supporting the Korean Reunification and book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were held in Tampere City.

Norway

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association published a statement.

A joint statement was issued by the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, the International Cultural Association of Norway, the Young Communist League of Norway, the Socialist Youth League of Norway, the Norway-Korea Friendship Society, the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Arendal and the Arendal Branch of the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea.

Sweden

A solidarity meeting was held in Stockholm by the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association. An appeal and a statement were adopted.

Switzerland

The Bern State personnel of the Swiss Progressive Organization published a statement after seeing the Korean film "The Military Demarcation Line."

Statements were also published by the Swiss Peace Movement and the Swiss Committee for Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity.

Austria

Herbert Steiner, Chairman of the Society for the Promotion of Relations between Austria and the DPRK, in his talk, demanded that the United States implement the resolution of the UN for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Malta

A solidarity meeting was held and an appeal was adopted. The General Workers' Union of Malta adopted a statement denouncing the U.S.

Italy

The Federation of Transport Workers of Italy and the Italian Trade Union of Construction published statements.

Portugal

A joint statement was published by the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation, the Democratic Lawyers Association of Portugal, the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal, the Democratic Movement of Portugal, the Portuguese Central Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Cascais City Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Setugal City Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

France

The French Democratic Lawyers Association, the General Confederation of Labor of France and the French Committee to Support the Founding of the DCRK published statements.

In demand of an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, Chantal Cousin, Chairman of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the DCRK, issued a talk.

A scene of the Japan-Korea youth solidarity meeting to support Korea's independent reunification, held on July 26 at the Nakanoshima Public Hall in Osaka City, Japan. More than 25,000 Japanese youth participated in the meeting.

DPRK Delegate on Possible Nuclear Holocaust in Korea

Chongryun International Chief Paek Jong Won made an address at the Commission 1 of the Tokyo Conference of the Aug. 1-2, 1982 World Conference Against A-H Bombs.

Follows a full text of the speech made by Mr. Paek Jong Won, International Chief of Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Aug. 2 at the Commission 1 of the 1982 World Conference Against A & H Bombs:

△ △

Esteemed chairman,
Overseas delegates,
I, on behalf of the delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee, extend great respects and greetings of firm solidarity, first to the Japan preparatory committee for its devoted efforts to make the present conference successful, and second to you assembled here for your unprecedented anti-nuclear peace movements in various parts of the world.

Behind this conference is an extremely tense situation resulting from the growing threat of nuclear holocaust, which makes it vital for peoples of the world to achieve a complete ban on nuclear weapons and general disarmament.

The world situation as a whole is today sharpening contrary to the aspirations of the world's peace-loving public. A new factor in the aggravation of the tension is the Administration of President Reagan which is committed to the policy of limited nuclear warfare and multiple response.

At present, a real danger of nuclear shootout is growing in Asia, Middle East and Europe. In particular the Korean Peninsula is in the midst of many years of explosive tensions.

In south Korea there are in place nuclear weapons whose combined yield is 1,000 times the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The Reagan Administration is beefing up the American military presence in south Korea with newest missiles, F-16s and other means of nuclear delivery. Its proclaimed policy decision is to deploy neutron bombs to that part of Korea.

Of Asia south Korea is the only area that the United States has ever admitted the deployment of its nuclear force and declared a possible use of nuclear weapons.

A number of large-scale south Korean-American joint war games have been staged in and near south Korea with a possible nuclear attack being aimed at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. An illustration is the "Team Spirit'82." Almost every day high-flying, high-speed SR-71 spy planes are flying over the DPRK, as grave acts of provocations are being carried along the DMZ against the northern side, including reckless barrages of small and heavy firearms.

South Korea now is an ammunition depot for nuclear warfare. The situation is so explosive in Korea that war may break out at any moment.

What makes the danger of nuclear war real is the behavior of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan which is marked by a more draconic fascist oppression of the people and desperate attempts to launch war against the DPRK as means of tiding over the deep-running political and economic crisis. This junta is a client of the Reagan Administration.

Our particular attention is now directed to the role of the Japanese authorities in providing political and economic assistance to the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and strengthening their military integration with the United States and south Korea. They are currently embarking on joint studies of Far Eastern emergencies with an eye to a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Esteemed chairman
Overseas delegates,
The U.S. 7th Fleet, armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons and homeported in Japan, is constantly cruising in Korean waters. U.S. air force units based in Misawa, Yokota, Iwakuni and Okinawa are being readied to launch nuclear sorties on Korea. This is nobody's secret.

A new round of hostilities in Korea will most likely become nuclear war unlike the last war. In that case, there will be no chance for Japan to remain unaffected by a nuclear spillover.

The fundamental reason for 37 years of territorial split of Korea lies in the continued American nuclear and military presence in south Korea which constitutes a flagrant violation of the 30th UNGA resolution.

It is the United States openly committed to nuclear war strategy that is endangering the peace and security of the world's good-minded peoples including the Korean and Japanese.

With the U.S. allowed to continue the deployment of its forces and nuclear weapons in south Korea, there is no achieving the relaxation of tension in Korea. Neither is there the way of bringing about the reunification of Korea nor is the prospect of reducing the danger of nuclear war.

Our conviction is that the removal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through a north-south confederal state will be in complete accord with the will and interests of the Korean people and a major boon to the peace and security of the neighboring countries.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held that in order to remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and preserve peace in Asia and in the rest of the world it is essential to abolish all nuclear weapons totally and mark our nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world. The just stand is enjoying increasing support among the world's peace-loving public as the days go by.

We will continue with our tireless strivings to establish a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia in the interest of the peace and security of Korea, Japan and other parts of Asia. We will contribute to the expansion of the movement to other areas of the world.

We will remain on the side of the south Korean people in their just struggle against the military fascist junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan responsible for the massacre of citizens in Kwangju and following the devil-may-care nuclear war policy of the Reagan Administration. We will support their valiant campaign for reunification, democracy and their vital rights.

Let me conclude my speech by expressing a confidence that all of you assembled here will render continuing support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

Thank you.

Overseas Dels. to World Conf. Against A-H Bombs

Growing Anti-Nuke Moves & Necessity of Nuclear Free Zones

The foreign participants in the Aug. 1-2, 1982 World Conference Against A-H Bombs called on the world community to prevent nuclear holocaust. The prevention of nuclear war, they emphasized, is the most essential task for the survival of humanity.

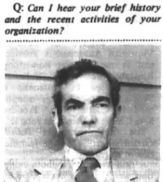
They made these remarks in press interviews with staff reporters of The People's Korea during the two-day nuclear disarmament sessions of the Tokyo International Conference.

Briefing on the general situation of their respective anti-nuclear movements, the delegates called the presence of 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea dangerous enough to lead to a new war. They attached importance to the efforts to create non-nuclear peaceful Asia and Pacific regions.

The following are gists of the questions and answers:

Mr. Ken Fleet, Secretary of the Bertrand Russel Peace Foundation and Member of the European Nuclear Disarmament, the U.K.

Q: Can I hear your brief history and the recent activities of your organization?



A: I have worked with the Bertrand Russel Peace Foundation for many years. Mr. Bertrand Russel is publicly known as one of major figures who have opposed development of A-H bombs from 1955. As a well-known British philosopher, he issued an anti-nuclear manifeste with Einstein in 1955. And he is one of the leaders of the first British anti-nuclear movement CND in the late of the 1960's. Russel had maintained close link with the foundation during his lifetime from 1908 to 1970. We have been trying to carry out on this work since that time. I have been involved in that since the beginning of the '70s.

Q: What is your purpose to participate in the conference?

A: At this conference it is greatly important for me to meet with those people who are strugging for a nuclear free Pacific and Asia. Because anti-nuclear activists everywhere in the world have to exchange their views on anti-unclear movement in their countries.

Q: May I have your comment on the recent anti-nuclear movement in Europe where both NATO and Warsaw pact camps are nuclear-armed?

A: The anti-nuclear movement in Europe is growing very strong over the last two years since we issued an appeal for a nuclear-free Europe in April 1980. Now we try to extend a nuclear-free area not only Sweden but also to the whole of Europe. Of course, this is a very radical demand because in Europe there are a large number of nuclear weapons and warheads. On one hand, we are seeking escalation of our movement through installation truce of Pershing missiles by the Americans in several countries, including the Great Britain and Germany. Under these circumstances, we have just held our first highly successful convention in Brussels. This gathering was built on the appeal for a nuclear free Europe, which our foundation launched in April 1980 after widespread international consultations. The appeal came as new generations of yet more deadly and sophisticated weapon systems were being planned by both West and East in the midst of the most severe economic and social crises. Thousands of distinguished and unknown but concerned people from all over Europe endorsed its call for a European nuclear free zone.

signatories in Rome last November, following the mass mobilizations throughout Europe in the autumn, a representative and open END Liaison Committee was set up to organize a large convention on the theme of European nuclear disarmament. After 6 months of very real work and detailed planning 1,000 activists from 24 countries came together at the special END convention in Brussels at the beginning of July.

Everybody who was in Brussels agreed it was a tremendous experience. But it was only a beginning. Churches, trade unions, women, peace camps, scientists, doctors and many others have taken the opportunity to forge and strengthen their links. They will go on developing together over the next year with the convention planned in Berlin for 1983 as their focal point and stimulus.

I think the most recent nuclear disarmament moves are very encouraging ones in particular after the failure of the Second Special Session of the U.N. on Disarmament just finished in New York.

Q: How do you evaluate those moves of creating a nuclear-free Northeast Asia and Pacific?

A: I think those development sure all are very encouraging. Clearly, the grass roots movement has a certain influence that, you know, the kind of level it needs to penetrate in order to be effective. We can't only rely on the publication of statements. We need them to make necessary negotiation and take political actions. I think the coordination between states with great different social systems on this question is one extremely encouraging.

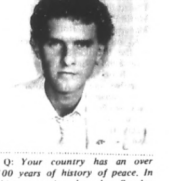
Q: What is your comment on over 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea?

A: Well, I am against nuclear weapons being stockpiled anywhere. I want to try to indicate that this is one of the most dangerous parts of the world to have nuclear weapons stockpiled because of tensions and possible antagonism there. And, also, the existence of nuclear weapons there will imperil the future course of the peaceful negotiated settlement of the divided Korea. In surprise, nuclear weapons there will pose a great threat not only in Korea but also in the world.

Mr. Lars Angstrom, International Secretary of the Swedesh Peace & Arbitration Society (SFDF), Sweden

Q: May I ask your personal history as an anti-nuclear activist and what is the present activity of your organization?

A: I have been involving in peace work for four or five years in Sweden and I am Chairman of the Board of our organization. Our organization is the largest group in Scandinavia and the oldest peace organization in the world founded in 1903. It has no religious or political bonds, and is completely independent. The main task for us now is, since the negotiated settlement in the U.N. and Geneva has failed, to seek for unilateral steps of each country for nuclear disarmament. In the last two years, we have made an autonomous security policy programme for Sweden That policy means concrete disarmament concept for Sweden.



Q: Your country has an over 100 years of history of peace. In this connection, how has Sweden been involved in an anti-nuclear movement in Europe?

A: In Sweden it is completely useful to demand total nuclear disarmament. We also do participate in anti-nuclear movement, demanding nuclear free zone in Scandinavia and getting superpowers promising not to use nuclear weapons to attack these areas. We had a demonstration in South of Sweden which one hund-

(Continued on page 5)

Growing Anti-Nuke Moves & Necessity of Nuclear Free Zones

(Continued from page 4)

red thousands people participated in. By so doing the peace movement is very strong in Sweden.

Q: *What is your comment on growing move in Asia and Pacific to create nuclear weapon-free regions?*

A: That movement is extremely important. I think in all different areas in the world there is possibility to create nuclear free zones. Nuclear-free zones which refuse the research and development, production, possession, testing and introduction of nuclear weapons, as well as nuclear attacks should be established in Asia and the Pacific, elsewhere, with the ultimate aim of creating a nuclear free world.

Q: *Do you have any observation on nuclear stockpiling in south Korea?*

A: I am afraid that I don't know enough of the Asian situation that you have on south Korea. However, I think the existence of nuclear weapons in south Korea is completely wrong. Wherever a nuclear weapon is stockpiled, it is not to leading to security. It leads to unsecurity wherever it is in the world.

Mr. Sidney Lens, Founder of the International Peace Petition and the Mobilization for Survival, the U.S.A.

Q: *What is the general situation of anti-nuclear movement in the U.S. which culminated in the June 12th mass demonstration which brought a million people to the streets of New York?*

A: First of all, let's me explain background of growing nuclear disarmament movement in the U.S.

The U.S. is curently in the midst of a severe polarization, a double polarization. In the economic field the Reagan administration is in the process of transferring enormous sums from the people to the military, and from the poor to the rich. Under last year's tax legislation the corporations and wealthy individuals will earn $750 billion more in the next five years than they would have otherwise. And the military budget will more than double in that time, the additional monies coming from cutbacks in welfare, food stamps, student loans, housing, jobs and other essential human needs.

The standard of living in the U.S. fell by 3.7 percent last year, and the number of poverty-stricken people, as defined by the government, rose by 7 percent. We have an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent about ten million workers and two millions more who fear they will soon lose their jobs. The result is that innumerable people who were outside the political process, who were disinterested in it, have now been thrust into politics. And as they become more politically conscious they recognize both the unfairness and the stupidity of spending $180 billion on additional nuclear weapons. These members of the working class and middle class are the raw material for the new anti-war movement. They are joining it by the millions.

Q: *The Reagan Administration made public a plan to spend $1.6 trillion on the Pentagon, including $180 billion for nuclear weapons, in the next five years. What is reaction of the American people?*

A: There is no question that the American people oppose this plan. Every poll shows that 70 percent of the public favors an immediate freeze on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The Reagan Administration has adjusted its rhetoric to this fact of life, and is speaking less harshly than it has in the past. It now says it is opposed to our "freeze" because it wants a reduction of nuclear arsenals. This of course is pure nonsense. Mr. Reagan is waiting for the anti-nuclear movement to die; meanwhile his program is first to increase the amount of nuclear weapons by 17,000 warheads, many thousands of cruise missiles, the Trident, the MX, the Sealth and B-1 bombers, laser weapons and killer satellites, before even considering a reduction. And he is putting forth negotiations proposals which are deliberately one sided and unacceptable.

The opposition to nuclear weapone is becoming increasingly embedded in the American psyche; and the anti-war movement will not disappear—on the contrary it will grow.

Q: *What is the most important task imposed upon the anti-nuclear movement in the U.S.?*

A: It has to implement the following tasks:

1. To broaden its goals to include total nuclear disarmament, not just a freeze, and if it combines the military issue with the economic issue.

2. To concentrate on the politics of the street vigils, demonstrations, picket lines, strikes, a national moratorium, large demonstrations. Our primary emphasis should be at the grass roots, to stimulate popular involvement.

3. To build firm links to the anti-war movements of other countries, including countries where no effective peace movement currently exists and plans dramatic international actions.

We need a world-wide offensive not just to freeze nuclear weapon deployment, but to abolish nuclear weapons—ran the bomb; and not only to end the nuclear race but cut to abolish forever human need and ignorance.

Ms. Mae Oda, Staff of Pacific Concerns Resource Center (PCRC), Hawaii)

Q: *Please tell me about the movements against nuclear weapons and nuclear war in the Pacific region?*

A: I am most familiar with Hawaii. In early 1970's, a group of people from the American Friend's Service Committee and Catholic action begun researching a federal documents and public hearings of the U.S. Congress to determine whether weapons were stored in Hawaii. And I was because a fleet of submarines, Polaris, Poseidon submarines, are homeported in Pearl Harbor. So, based on their research in the investigations into the different military bases, they concluded that weapons probably were stored at an area called Wikelly, which is in central Oahu Island, one of the islands. These weapons are stored in underground tunnels and these weapons' storage area is about a mile or right now less than a mile from residential areas.

So, their work really are very instrumental in getting other people, particularly, on the mainland, on the West Coast, interested in looking at their own communities where they live, to determine whether on at naval stations, in the areas whether nuclear were stored there.

As far as in the Pacific, against nuclear weapons I don't know of any particular movement like that in Hawaii. But I know that Australia and New Zealand have protest very strongly about U.S. ships, nuclear power's ships and also, ships carry nuclear weapons from entering the port. Then I'm just recently to Vanuat and Fiji which have taken oppositions and have banned U.S. ships that carry nuclear weapons into ports. The navy will neither confirm nor deny the presence of weapons. We don't know difficult for. We don't know whether weapons are stored. We can only guess based on the research we done and what the base looks like. Because nuclear weapon's storage facilities have very characteristic like fensing and types of building and what signs around them.

So, based on those kinds of thing we concluded whether weapons are stored there now. The U.S. has admitted storage of weapons in Korea, Demilitarized Zone and we think that there are probably weapons stored in the Philippines, because of the bases there, probably Okinawa, Guam.

Q: *How long have you been in this movement?*

A: I got started about 1975 to the work in Hawaii fighting out their weapons and got interesting in that topics, begun working with the two groups they were doing the research on it.

Q: *What is the background of your organization?*

A: The organization, the Pacific Concerns Resource Center, was established at the 1980 Nuclear Free Pacific Conference in Honolulu. And it's basically communication's network, which means that we try to get information on various nuclear issues and self-determination issues.

Q: *What is the aim of your organization?*

A: The aim is to strengthen the nuclear free Pacific movement and to give support to the efforts of self-determination by the Pacific people. More specifically, the resource center has been focussing on two issues, the Ocean dumping of low level waste and high level waste by the U.S. and Japan.

There are purposes to gather information and share information on these issues with other peoples who have similar concern so that we can develop the movement to oppose these things.

Q: *What do you think of Korean people's struggle against nuclear weapons and against the U.S.?*

A: If the people feel that they would like to have their land for what they feel it is best use. Then we support, you know, the wishes of the people of that land. It's their land. They should have decision as to what they want to do their land.

Q: *May I have your comment on building a nuclear free peace zone in the northeast Asia?*

A: I think that's a good idea. People feel they don't want nuclear power there. But there are also questions of the weapons that get another complex issues.

Mr. David Rosario, Chairman of the Chamorro Grassroots Movement, Guam (from the statement he made at the opening session on Aug. 1)

There comes a time in everyone's life when one must stand up to the forces of destruction which seem to abound in life. For us in the Pacific Islands, particularly Guam and the Marshall Islands, these forces are not something that we visualize through the media or read about in history books. These forces surround our very existence and daily manifest themselves as we routinely perform our life, duties, and activities. A day cannot go by on Guam and the Marshall Islands when the presence of armed might does not tug at you or interfer with your existence.

For the people of the Micronesian Islands, our existence on strategically significant acreage has meant incalculable suffering in the past at the hands of larger entities who seek to exert their influence by using the most precious resource we have, our land and waters. The forces of militarism have meant suffering for us in very direct and personal ways in the past and these forces continue to impact us today. These forces are even more dangerous now than they were in the past because of the destructive potential of nuclear weapons. No one knows this more than friends in Japan (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).

Seeing that the Micronesian Islands – from the Mariana Islands, especially Guam, where it is heavily militarized and the island of Tinian under study to be reactivated for use for air base and looking north of the Marianas, the Governments of Japan and the United States are planning to dump high and low level nuclear wastes, looking east the United States to dump high and low level nuclear wastes, looking east the United States as you know have conducted over sixty (60) nuclear testings in the Bikini and Enewetak Atoll and are now using the island of Kwajalein Atoll as the Missile testing site for the United States. Looking south of the Marianas is our big brother who initiated the first anti-nuclear constitution in the world, the Republic of Belau.

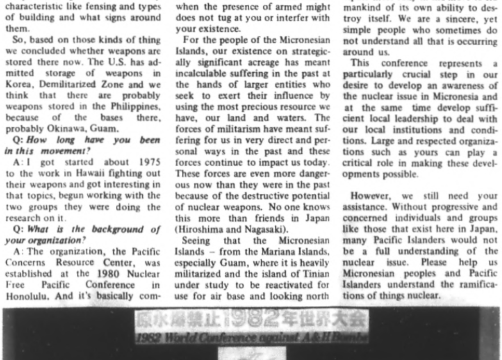
It is for these reasons that we, the organizers in Guam and the Republic of Belau are sponsoring a Nuclear Free Pacific-Micronesian Educational and Solidarity Conference, in Guam commencing October 27 thru the 30, 1982. Recognizing our mutual desire for a nuclear free Pacific and a peaceful world, our Micronesian Conference objectives are: 1) to share information and experiences and to coordinate efforts by individuals and groups in the Micronesian region striving for a nuclear free Pacific, 2) to exchange information and build a solidarity network among peoples and organizations in the region who wage struggle for true national independence and liberation, cultural identity, and the right of the indigenous people, and 3) to establish a network of information and mutual assistance among workers and labor unions, to promote workers conscientiousness and general welfare, and to strengthen the labor movement in Micronesia.

We feel very strongly that we must do this in our own Micronesian way and within a structure that maximizes participation by indigenous Pacific Islands. We are sure that you agree that this is the only logical route for a people who have endured so much colonialism.

The Pacific peoples need your help, morally and financially in supporting and understanding the destructive potential of nuclear weapons and how they may participate more fully in the move to rid mankind of its own ability to destroy itself. We are a sincere, yet simple people who sometimes do not understand all that is occurring around us.

This conference represents a particularly crucial step in our desire to develop an awareness of the nuclear issue in Micronesia and at the same time develop sufficient local leadership to deal with our local institutions and conditions. Large and respected organizations such as yours can play a critical role in making these developments possible.

However, we still need your assistance. Without progressive and concerned individuals and groups like those that exist here in Japan, many Pacific Islanders would not be a full understanding of the nuclear issue. Please help us Micronesian peoples and Pacific Islanders understand the ramifications of things nuclear.



A view of the Aug. 1-2, Tokyo Conference of the 1982 World Conference Against A-H Bombs

Toyotomi Hideyoshi's Invasion of Korea in 1592

Build castles, build castles!
High castle walls defend us against the enemy.
But, there is no general on the frontier,
How can we defend our country against the coming enemy!

This poem was written by Ho Ran Sol Kan, a poetess, on the eve of the invasion of Korea by Japanese troops under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. As Ho Ran Sol Kan sensed, Korea was on the verge of being invaded by Japan in the south and by the Jurchen tribe in the north toward the end of the 16th century. However, Korea was left in a defenseless state.

Factional Strife

The corrupt and spiritless ruling circles of the Li dynasty indulged in pleasure-seeking and paid no attention to the danger of invasion by the enemy. They took no measures to strengthen the weakened government and alleviate the sufferings of the people. Instead, they were engrossed in power struggles. Factional strife continued between junior and senior officials. (The senior group was led by the queen's brother and the junior group by up-and-coming scholars. As the queen's brother resided in the west of Seoul, his group was called the western group. The junior group's leader lived in the east, so the group was known as the eastern group.)

A Korean mission was sent to Japan in order to sound out Japan's intention. The mission was headed by Hwang Chung Gil and Kim Song Il, a vice-envoy. After meeting Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the mission returned and made reports. However reports were completely at variance with each other. The chief delegate said that Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea was imminent, while the vice-envoy asserted that a Japanese invasion was unlikely.

The vice-envoy, who belonged to the eastern group, just advanced a counter argument against the chief delegate, who belonged to the western group. Because of the power struggles between the western and the eastern group, the Li dynasty failed to take appropriate measures against Japan and make military preparations.

In 1592 when Korea was in such a situation, 200,000-strong Japanese armies, led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, made a surprise attack on Korea.

Seven-year-long invasion of Korea by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, has been called "*Imjin woeran*" in Korea. 1592 was the year of *Imjin* by the lunar calendar. "*Woeran*" means Japanese invasion. Today, the war is called the Imjin Fatherland War.

In Japan, in the pre-war period, Hideyoshi's invasion was called "an expedition to Korea" or "conquest of Korea." Japanese textbooks, of late, describe Hideyoshi's invasion as a "dispatch of troops to Korea" or "The Bunroku and Keicho Expeditions." (Bunroku and Keicho are era names of Japan.) The fact of invasion is glossed over and the words "dispatch of troops" and "expedition" (to conquer a backward region) are now used. The real fact of invasion is obscured. Old views despising Korea and the Korean nation are deep-rooted in this embellishment of the historical fact.

A book by Kitajima Manji, entitled "Hideyoshi's Invasion of Korea and a Historical Accusation of the Invasion of Korea," points out that the "dispatch of an army to Korea by Hideyoshi" should be changed to "invasion of Korea by Hideyoshi," in order to "truthfully describe the fact of history."

The arguments to justify the invasion of Korea were created by *daimyo* (feudal lords), warriors (military families) and priests who were directly involved in the invasion, by spreading the thought that Japan was a divine country. They were proud of plundering Koreans and committing atrocities against them as "great feats" or "heroic episodes." This consciousness was integrated into the ruling ideology of Japanese society, which developed into the idea of "sending an expeditionary force to Korea" and of "invading Korea" in the closing years of Tokugawa rule and in the early period of the Meiji Restoration.

Atrocities by Japanese Troops

He points out what the "invasion of Korea by Hideyoshi" meant for the Japanese people.

An "aggressive war" also brings miseries to an aggressor nation.

The armed forces led by Kato Kiyomasa and Nabeshima Naoshige, who invaded Hamgyong provinces in the dead of winter, took to flight. They were harassed by surprise attacks of Korean volunteers. They suffered from cold weather, frost-bitten, and their limbs were benumbed. They became night-blind because of malnutrition. Japanese aggressive forces were harassed and isolated by Korean volunteers in many places. Then came the total collapse of the aggressors.

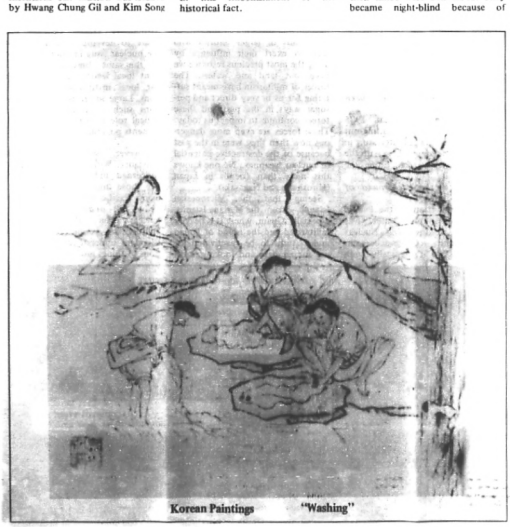
An army led by Kato Kiyomasa "was besieged" in Ulsan, where the army was placed in an extremely miserable situation. The army met incessant attacks from all sides, and the toll increased. Within the castle, the soldiers were panic-stricken. Food, water, ammunition ran short.

Atrocities such as plunder, arson, massacre and forced-emigration and kidnappings of Koreans to Japan by Japanese troops showed how human beings could be cruel in an aggressive war. The crimes committed by Japanese troops were characterized by their cruelty and dastardliness.

As Mr. Kitajima points out in this book, the "atrocities committed against Korean people were most cruel." "Japanese armies vied with one another in robbing, killing, etc." They burnt fields, mountains and castles. They killed Koreans with their swords. . . . "It was genocide that was committed by the Japanese troops."

Korean people were forcibly brought to Japan by Japanese feudal lords. According to Kang Sim, a scholar of the Chu Hsi school of Chinese classics, who was taken to Japan as a captive, "new captives were crying together day and night."

A mound known for its burial of the ears and noses cut off from Koreans who were killed by Toyotomi Hideyoshi's troops (Kyoto)



Korean Paintings "Washing"

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

July 15
* A 1982-84 working plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.

July 18
* A scholars delegation of Dacar University of Senegal headed by Dr. Aloyse Ramond Ndiaye, Chief of a Department of the Philosophy Faculty of Dacar University, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 19
* A scholars delegation of Vienna University of Austria headed by Dr. Gotz Gerhard arrived in Pyongyang.
* West German female writer Luise Rinser arrived in Pyongyang.
* Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, arrived in Damascus for a visit to Syria.

July 20
* The August 1 men's and women's table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived in Pyongyang.

July 21
* A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang to attend the 12th Meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic.
* A delegation of Rodong Sinnun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A Korean movie delegation left for the Soviet Union.
* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Li Sang Tae left Pyongyang to attend the World Conference of UNESCO on Cultural Policies scheduled in Mexico.

July 23
* A civil aviation delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yo Ung, Director of the Civil Aviation Bureau, left Pyongyang to attend the 18th Asian and Pacific Regional Meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation Bureaux of the International Civil Aviation Organisation scheduled in Singapore.

July 26
* A delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Stefan Klingenberg, Member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 27
* The Chinese song and dance delegation headed by Zhou Weizhi, First vice-Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang.
* Seydou Traore, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mali in the United Nations, arrived in Pyongyang.
* The Chinese Guangdong Provincial men's basketball team and Jilin Provincial women's basketball team arrived in Pyongyang.
* A working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Polish Academy of Sciences for 1982-1983 was signed in Warsaw.

(Continued on page 7)

Historical Relics of DPRK (7)

Taesongsan Castle Credited with Smashing Invasion

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mt. Taesong is located 6–7 kilometers northeast of Pyongyang. Mt. Taesong stretches to Mt. Chamo and Mt. Myohyang, forming a steep mountainous area. Fertile plains stretch south of Mt. Taesong and the Taedong River flows down westward drawing a crescent arc about 5 kilometers from the mountain.

The Hapchang River 4 kilometres west of Mt. Taesong flows down southward and the Changsu River 3.5 kilometres east of it flows down southward. Both rivers flow into the Taedong River. The areas of Mt. Taesong are steep, offering a strategic position surrounded by mountains, but the plain area in front of it is easy of access, ensuring its economic development. Therefore, the Koguryo people set their eyes on these areas in preparation for their advance to Pyongyang.

The construction of Taesongsan Castle is presumed to have begun in the 4th century. In 370 and 377, Koguryo people clashed with the Paekche tribe around Pyongyang Castle, which is believed to have been Taesongsan Castle. At the time a contour of the castle had been built. In 393, in the reign of King Kwanggaeto, nine temples were built in Pyongyang, according to *Samguksagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms). It is supposed that there was a plan in those days to build Pyongyang, the capital there. The construction of Pyongyang was completed around 427. At the same time, Anak Palace, the royal palace of the Koguryo dynasty, was also built at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong.

Use of Mountainous Terrain

In the areas of Taesongsan Castle, today there are the remains of Taesongsan Castle and Anak Palace, and over 1,000 mounds. In May 1958 excavation work was begun there by Kim Il Sung University and a report was made in 1973.

Mt. Taesong is comprised of 6 peaks. They are Somun, Ulji, Changsu, Pukchang, Kuksa and Chujak peaks. The walls of Taesongsan Castle are built in a circle along the ridge and sides of these 6 peaks. Ulji Peak 274 metres high above sea level is the highest of 6 peaks and other peaks are about 200 metres high above sea level. The walls of Taesongsan Castle extend 7,076 meters. The walls were built high slightly outside the ridgeline near Somun, Changsu and Kuksa peaks. Near Chujak Peak the wall was built in a place lower than the ridgeline. The walls cross a wide valley from Chujak to Somun peaks. Nam Gate (South Gate) was constructed in the valley. Inside the castle, the V shaped valley is seen, and the rivers flowing within the castle join near the gate and flow down outside the castle. The areas from Chujak Peak to the South Gate are a weakpoint of the castle from the viewpoint of defence. Therefore, a triple wall connected Chujak Peak and Kuksa Peak and a double wall near the South Gate. The total length of the walls is 9,284 metres. The South Gate was the front gate of the castle, which had 19 other small gates in addition.

The outer walls of Taesongsan Castle had 65 crenellations, which were designed to reduce the dead angle of the castle to a minimum. Within the walls there were buildings, lakes and ponds. After the downfall of the Koguryo dynasty, Taesongsan Castle lay in ruins. Almost all the remains there belong to the Koguryo period. In fact, no roof tiles other than Koguryo roof tiles have not yet been found there. A roof-tiled tower was found each on Kuksa and Chujak peaks. A large-scale roof-tiled building surrounded by walls was found in the valley of Changsu Peak. Thatched buildings were also found, which are supposed to be barracks. In addition, roof-tiled storehouses were also discovered.

Within the castle, there were some 170 ponds. Most of them were Koguryo-style ponds. Also found were dikes for damming up the rivers within the walls for reservoirs.

Based on the materials obtained by the excavation work, the South Gate and a part of walls of Taesongsan Castle were repaired.

A pavilion of a traditional style was built each on Changsu and Somun peaks. Nine ponds within the castle walls were restored to their original state and a dam was constructed across the Michon River. Then came the construction of the Michon Lake.

As explained above, Taesongsan Castle was the largest Koguryo castle. The task was to defend Anak Palace. Taesongsan Castle was not isolated. The following castles were built–Chamo Castle in Sunchon County, South Pyongan Province, north of the Taesongsan Castle; Ryongsan Castle in Ryonggan County in the east; Taehyongsan Castle in Tanhung County, North Hwanghae Province and Chiak Castle in Paekchon County, South Hwanghae Province in the south.

Roof tiles excavated from these castles confirm the fact that these castles were also built in the same period as Taesongsan Castle. *Samgukszgi* touches upon these castles.

According to it, seven castles were built in the south of the country in 394, in the reign of King Kwanggaeto, and six castles in the east of the country in 409.

Style of Castle Introduced Into Japan

From the beginning, Koguryo people had to fight against the invaders. It is characteristic of Koguryo people that they fully utilized mountains. In Koguryo territory, there were many mountain castles. A historical record says that there were "176 castles" at the time when the Koguryo dynasty fell. The number does not include small castles. Basing themselves on castles built in strategically important places, Koguryo people fought and won victories in the struggles against their enemies.

Koguryo castles exerted an influence on the castles built in Paekche, Silla and Kaya in the south. Hundreds of castle sites are found in the south. In the three kingdom-period, battles took the form of struggles for mountain castles. Mountain castles are advantageous from the viewpoint of defence, so it was difficult for invaders to win a battle in a short time.

Under the influence of immigrants from the Korean Peninsula to Japan, Korean-style castles were built in western parts of Japan.

Legends about Mt. Taesong and Taesongsan Castle were also collected. Rivers and ponds within the castle were named according to legendary names. The story of "Talme and Pomdari" is a story told about Changsu Pavilion on Changsu Peak. (To be continued)

A part of Koguryo remains on Mt. Taesong

Relics of Kaesong, Ancient Capital

Sonjuk Bridge

By the end of the 14th century, the Koryo Dynasty was weakened, and newly emerging factions were watching for a chance of a coup d'état.

It occurred at the end of the Koryo Dynasty.

One day, Chong Mong Ju, a loyal subject of Koryo, visited Li Song Kye, a leader of one of those factions, who had fallen from his horse and had been injured. As soon as he had left, Li Song Kye sent an assassin after him. When Chong Mong Ju was about to cross a small bridge, the assasin caught up with him. The bridge was called Sonjuk-kyo Bridge.

Li Song Kye killed Chong Mong Ju in a cowardly way, who had been faithful to the Koryo Dynasty to the last. Later, Li Song Kye usurped power (1392).

In 1780, some 400 years after the death of Chong Mong Ju, his descendants erected stones to block the bridge in order to prevent the place of their ancestor's death from being defiled. Instead, they built another bridge beside Sonjuk-kyo Bridge for pedestrians to pass.

Right after the founding of the Koryo Dynasty, King Wangkon divided the capital Kaesong into several districts to better administer the new state. It is believed that the stone bridge was built then for the sake of city adjustment.

Historians say that the bridge was built in the middle of the Koryo period, about 800 years ago.

The present Sonjuk-kyo Bridge is located in the Sonjuk-dong of Kaesong City, one kilometre south of Kaesong South Gate and near Kaesong Hotel. The district, of course, is named after the bridge.

There are near the bridge several small-scale but important historical relics: for example, an ancient temple with two stone tortoise images called "The Tortoise of Longevity."

Along the street from South Gate to Sonjuk-kyo Bridge, there are a number of medieval styled houses, which are considered to have been the residences of *ryanghan* (aristocrats). Today the workers live in them.

Sonjuk-kyo Bridge spans a brook named the Rokye River and its neighbourship areas are designated as a national park called Sonjuk-kyo Park.

(Continued from page 6)

July 30

* A delegation of the Japanese Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Iizuka Susumu, Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Teachers' Union, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang.

August 2

* Epaijar Ojulu, Editor-in-Chief of "Uganda Times," organ of the Uganda People's Congress, arrived in Pyongyang.
* Lumbwebe Boy Buta, Deputy Chief of the Information, Press and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Costa Rica headed by Cecilia Sanchez Romero, Lawyer of the Supreme Court of Costa Kica arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche Idea headed by Tafesse Fida, Director of the Kolfe-Comprehensive Secondary School in Addis Ababa, arrived in Pyongyang.

August 3

* A delegation of the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Sugita Tetsu, Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of the Japan-Korea Friendship Movement of Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang.
* A 1982–1983 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Dr. Shinkawa Shiro, researcher of the institute and honorary professor of Hokkaido University of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the Juche Idea Study Society of Japanese Teachers headed by Kishizuchi Kazuo, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hiroshima Prefectural High School Teachers' Union of Japan arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

DPRK Top Historian's Commentary

Euphemisms in Textbooks

The Director of the History Institute of the DPRK Academy of Social Science July 31 made public a talk concerning Japan's controversial textbook revisions. Follows the full text of his talk:

Recently the Japanese Ministry of Education reportedly revised textbooks of the high schools and primary schools, completely distorting the aggressive acts committed by the Japanese imperialist in the past against Korea and other countries of Asia or deleting them from the textbooks.

The revised textbooks carry contents prettifying and whitewashing the Japanese imperialists' aggression on and colonial rule over Korea, insulting the just national liberation movement of the Korean people and grossly distorting historical facts.

The textbooks say that the Japanese imperialists were given the diplomatic right of Korea under the "Five-Point Treaty of 1905" and her right of domestic administration through the conclusion of the Third Japan-Korea Treaty.

This, however, does not tally with historical facts. The Japanese imperialists invaded Korea by force of arms and robbed our country, brutally suppressing and slaughtering a large number of Korean people. It was not under an equal and fair treaty that the diplomatic right of Korea was transferred to and taken over by Japan at that time.

As the world knows, the Japanese imperialists forced the king and other feudal rulers of the Li dynasty at that time to conclude the "Five-Point Treaty of 1905", thereby robbing our country of its diplomatic right.

As for the "Chongmi Treaty" which they call the Third Japan-Korea Treaty, it was a brigandish aggressive treaty by which Ito Hirobumi, the mastermind of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea, ousted the then king by force from the throne to seize the right of domestic administration.

This notwithstanding, Japanese textbooks on history now say that at that time Japan took over the diplomatic right and the right of domestic administration from Korea. We cannot but denounce this as a crafty trick to embellish and veil the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea.

Japanese textbooks on history also distort the historical fact that the Japanese imperialists robbed the Korean peasants of land on a large scale under the name of "land survey."

The textbooks describe the large-scale plunder of land by the Japanese imperialists under the name of "land survey" merely as work for confirming the land ownership and taking over land as "government land."

The "land survey" was, in essence", a brigandish plunder of land for changing the Korean peasants' land ownership to the "ownership" of the Japanese aggressors.

Through the "land survey" the Japanese imperialist aggressors robbed the Korean peasants of over one million hectares of land and made part of it the ownership of the "government-general in Korea" under the name of "government land" and distributed the rest to the "Oriental Development Company" and various other colonization companies and Japanese.

The Japanese textbooks on history also insult the just national liberation movement of the Korean people.

They describe the March First Movement as a "riot."

The movement was nation-wide uprising of the Korean people against the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and for winning national independence.

The March First Uprising was not an unjust "riot."

Nevertheless, they describe the March First Movement as a "riot." This is a wanton forgery of history for negating the just cause of the Korean nation and justifying the Japanese imperialist aggressors' brutal suppression of the movement.

The Japanese textbooks on history have not a few contents covering up the Japanese imperialists' vicious colonial ruling policy, saying that the Koreans were not forced but "encouraged" to visit the shrine, Korean youth and middle-aged were not forcibly drafted for "forced labour" but they "voluntarily" participated in it and the Korean language was not prohibited but used together with the Japanese language as a common language.

This is a shameless distortion of historical facts that the Japanese imperialists invaded our country and imposed immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the Korean people in the past, an intolerable insult to our people and a crafty trick to prettify the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea.

> *"Today the Japanese authorities revised textbooks to teach a distorted history to the rising generation. This is aimed at covering up the Japanese imperialists' aggressive crimes in the past, imbuing the youth and children with an aggression and make ideological preparations to realize the reinvasion of south Korea and, furthermore, the old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.'"*

The Korean people and historians cannot repress indignation at the unjust act of the Japanese authorities but resolutely protest against and denounce it.

History is an objective record of the facts of the past.

Accordingly, no one is allowed to arbitrarily obliterate or forge historical facts.

Today the Japanese authorities revised textbooks to teach a distorted history to the rising generation. This is aimed at covering up the Japanese imperialists' aggressive crimes in the past, imbuing the youth and children with an aggressive mindset idea and thereby justify their policy of militarisation and manoeuvres for overseas aggression and make ideological preparations to realise the reinvasion of south Korea and, furthermore, the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese reactionaries are now revising the constitution in favour of the stepped-up militarisation of the country and drastically reinforcing the armed forces of aggression in line with the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are strengthening their tieup with the former and the south Korean puppet clique and spurring on preparations to participate in future aggression of Korea, loudly clamouring as never before about the "Japan-U.S. security system" and the "common destiny of Japan and south Korea."

The Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks distorting history shows that their militarist aggressive nature has not changed but manifests itself in a more shameless form.

This poses a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world and lays a big hurdle in the amity and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

To promote genuine amity and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan, the Japanese authorities must see to it that the lesson of the past history is not forgotten.

The Japanese authorities must stop revising textbooks and correct them.

Now voices are ringing out ever more loudly protesting against and denouncing the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks and demanding that they be corrected.

The Japanese authorities are openly defying this just demand, saying that it is an "interference in internal affairs" and "unacceptable."

But the tragic history of aggression and slaughter perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in the past cannot be expected.

If the Japanese authorities want to atone for their past mistakes and crimes and do not want to follow the road again, they must look straight at the reality and act with discretion.

Japan's Education Ministry, faced with vehement criticism at home and abroad for its distortion of historical facts in school textbooks, is now attempting to pass its responsibility to publishers.

"In Japan," a ministry official says, "authors of school textbooks are in the private sector," implying that it is not the Education Ministry who authors and publishes them.

However, the annual "Textbook Report 1982," published by the Japan Textbook Publishers' Union, offers the following examples of ministry changes made in historical perspectives (Asahi Evening News, July 17):

One text originally described the "rape of Nanking" by saying, "Japanese forces, which occupied Nanking, massacred numerous noncombatants, an incident which was severely criticized by foreign countries."

The ministry told the publisher: "The truth of the Nanking incident is not yet established. The incident should be described as having occurred under abnormal circumstances."

Another book, on Koreans and Chinese used as forced laborers during the war, said, "Koreans and Chinese were forcibly sent to mines and other hard-labor camps where they were made to work under harsh circumstances."

The ministry countered:

"Distinguish the Chinese from the Koreans. Korea was 'legally' Japanese territory and the workers were sent in accordance with the Citizens' Appropriation Law. As far as the Koreans are concerned, use of the word 'forcibly' is wrong."

Without ministry approval, publishers are unable to sell their books on the highly lucrative school textbook market.

An author of a history text which passed inspection in 1978 and which is currently being used by senior high schools has a taped recording of his discussion with a textbook inspector on the usage of some words.

In this recording, the inspector points out that use of the words "Japanese aggression in China" is not advisable and asks that "aggression" be changed to "shinshutsu" (advance) or "shinnyu" (the same meaning), both of which can be translated as "advance."

The author countered that if such a change were made, it would be criticized in Europe and the United States.

Eventually, the author said, he had to revise the textbook in order for it to pass inspection. He changed "shinryaku" to "shinnyu."

He was also forced to change the "military" to "part of the Kwantung Army" in the section on the Manchurian Incident.

The author of another history textbook which passed inspection in 1978 and which is currently being used in junior high schools, was told to change "aggression against China" to "advance", he said.

The author said that he had written a history textbook for inspection this year, but that he had purposely left out "aggression" since he knew it would not be approved by the inspectors.

History Texts' Revision Revealed Inconsistent

In its revision of the high school history textbooks, although the Education Ministry appears eager to substitute "advance into" for invasion to describe Japan's move against China, it left the world "invasion" unaltered in, for example, the case of Nazi Germany's military activities and Italy's move against Ethiopia. (The Daily Yomiuri, Aug. 3)

The ministry had completed its revision of 10 Japanese history textbooks and 10 world history textbooks, both designed for high school students by the end of June. Of the 10 texts on Japanese history, eight used the word "advance" in their account of Japan's military operations against China.

The two remaining Japanese history books used the word "invasion," despite the ministry's advice on the change of wording.

Of the 10 world history books, six used the word "advance" while the other four texts employed the word "invasion."

It was found later, however, that the six Japanese history books and the six world history books which used the word "advance," described the military activities of Germany and Italy in terms of "invasion."

For instance, a book published by one company, identified only as "A," referred to "the Japanese advance into the Chinese continent," while continuing to use such terminology as "Nazi Germany's invasion made steady progress," "German invasion," "Germany invaded the Balkans in the spring of 1941," all to be found on the same page.

Another textbook talks of "Japan . . . looking for a chance to advance into northern China," but refers to the "Italian invasion of Ethiopia."

The Japanese press has warned of a return to what it called double-speak of prewar Japan. The national newspaper Asahi said using the word "advance" in place of "invasion" brings back memories of the wartime government's calling military retreats "strategic maneuvers."

The Mainichi Shimbun, another national daily, ran a five-month series on the textbook controversy this year, accusing the ministry of "censorship."

"Textbooks in West Germany accurately describe the Nazi atrocities during and before the war. The Japanese Government is doing the opposite – euphemism is the rule," said Yagura Hisayasu, a Mainichi reporter on the daily's "Education Problems Squad."

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Northeast Asia.

The thing which openly defied the widespread international mass campaigns against nuclear weapons was the U.S. underground nuclear testing conducted on Aug. 6.

A number of overseas delegates, cancelling the conference's program, gathered at the Peace Park in Hiroshima and carried out a sit-down in protest against the U.S. nuclear testing.

The anti-bomb world conference, coming in the wake of the UNSSDII, demonstrated the surge of the anti-nuclear movement. The Hiroshima conference draw a crowd of over 30,000.

(Continued from Page 1)

The Chongryun vice-Chairman denounced this as "an intolerable insult to the Korean people and a trick to prettify and embellish the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea."

He said:

"At the time of their invasion of the Asian continent and the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists took by force one million and five hundred thousand young and middle-aged people of Korea to Japan and forced murderous slave labour upon them at military bases, coal mines, munitions factories and construction sites.

"This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities describe the forcible drafting of Koreans as their emigration on an equal footing to their 'free will.' How can we tolerate this?

"The Japanese authorities went so far as to cover up mass slaughter of Korean people forcibly taken to Japan and the historical fact that tens of thousands of guiltless Korean people were brutally massacred at the time of the great earthquake of 1923.

"The Japanese authorities distorted and forged the history of the Japanese imperialists' criminal aggression on Korea known to the whole world to give militarist education in history to the children and youth. This is aimed to make ideological preparations to realise the wild ambition for reinvasion of Korea and Asia.

"The Japanese authorities must give up at once the shameless forgery of history and correctly describe in Japanese textbooks the aggressive crimes against Korea on the basis of historical facts.

"The Japanese authorities must give up their aggressive design on Korea and Asia and correct their unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

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